

EL PASO HERALD

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COMPLAINTS.
Subscribers failing to get the Herald promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 115 before 6:30 p. m. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

Raising An Advertising Fund

IT IS STATED that contracts given by business and professional men for space in the chamber of commerce booklet already aggregate \$16,000, and that the promoters expect to run the contracts up to \$20,000. In other words, the members of the chamber of commerce have in this way demonstrated their ability to put up \$16,000 to \$20,000 within a few months for advertising purposes.

Yet the present and past officers and directors of the chamber know how very difficult it has been to raise funds of even \$500 or \$1000 at any time for advertising purposes.

With \$5000 a magnificent book of pictures and descriptive matter might have been prepared to advertise the city and valley. Another \$5000 spent in an advertising campaign in the east through newspapers, magazines and expositions, and a third \$5000 spent during the year in excursions and entertainment, making a total of \$15,000, would have given this old town a boom the like of which has never known.

The experience with this advertising booklet proposition which will take \$15,000 or \$18,000 out of the city ought to suggest to business men in general, and especially to members of the chamber of commerce, the necessity of organizing an advertising campaign on a practical system under which the money expended would be made to count, every cent of it, for the general benefit of El Paso and the more direct benefit of the contributors, eliminating waste and private gain and providing a working fund for effective promotion plans.

Surely this city is far enough ahead and our business men are wise and thrifty enough to realize the benefit of a well conducted advertising campaign. Cooperative effort will work wonders, and it is to be hoped that future contributions for promotion purposes will be made through the channel of the chamber of commerce and not be turned over in the most expensive possible way to outsiders for their personal profit.

Competition is keen for the honored title of "original go-between."

The question, What will happen when Diaz dies? will never have to be answered now.

Most of the books advertised as suitable graduation presents are either love letters or poems—showing the practical tendency of modern education.

Sub-Irrigation At Deming

DEMING, N. M., as so often before, again takes the lead by initiating experiments in subirrigation through lines of tile. At a cost of \$30 per acre the tile is made and laid, at a depth of 18 inches, and it is found that within a few days of the turning in of water from a windmill, the moisture meets between the lines of tile, and the soil becomes moist and retains its mellowness to within half an inch of the surface, leaving a dry surface mulch which conserves the moisture. Fruit trees and truck thrive under the treatment. The Rio Grande valley will not soon adopt the tiling system, but we shall have to consider lining the ditches and laterals and making more economical use of the water, thus greatly extending the acreage to be reclaimed. The average farmer in this valley uses and wastes ten times as much water for a given crop as the best California usage requires.

When communications are open and kept open as far south as Chihuahua, Guerrero, Nacozari, Cananea, and Guaymas, El Paso and the other border cities can go about their business in something like normal fashion. The north will probably be free of warlike disturbance now for a while.

The coolest May for years.

Congress might adjourn to Cloudcroft and get through its work in comfort.

El Paso is the one city in the southwest that has no rivals and no jealousies; El Paso can afford to boost for all alike, and that is her fixed policy.

Water In The Hondo

THERE is water in the Hondo at last, and the rich Roswell district above the artesian belt will have irrigation from the reservoir for the first time since it was built. The history of the Hondo reservoir is one of the strange accidents of nature: following a long period of abundant water, the reservoir was built; then it stopped raining, and continued to stop raining, year after year, so that the reservoir received no water and the lands went untillied. The work has been often unjustly cited as a horrible example of bad judgment on the part of the reclamation service. But now it is likely that all will be forgotten and forgiven, the rich valley will be brought into active cultivation after the manner for which the Roswell country is famous, and the Hondo reservoir will redeem itself by getting damp and staying damp.

Las Cruces, N. M., sure to be one of the largest and richest towns in the southwest, has just voted bonds for municipal waterworks and sewer system, demonstrating a progressive spirit that knows no dismay.

Net value to farmers of Rio Grande valley products this year, within 60 miles of El Paso, \$1,500,000.

Copper metal has been trending steadily downward since November, the average price having declined 3-4c in six months. Stocks continue to pile up ahead of requirements. The future is not bright for the high cost mines.

Burning Our State Capitols

THOUGH it would seem as if public governmental institutions ought to set a good example in the matter of protection of property and life from fire, they generally do exactly the opposite. The costly capitol at Albany with the library that can never be replaced, were destroyed because there was no fire protection whatever within the building. Four or five other states have lost their capitols in the last few years. Now it is discovered that the Texas capitol at Austin has not a foot of fire hose or a fire extinguisher. It is asserted that many of the state asylums and prisons are in like unprotected condition. By the way, it is a good time right now to inspect most carefully every hotel and theater in this city and enforce adequate fire escapes and extinguishers. The carelessness of owners and of city officials in this connection is going to cost us a fearful toll of human lives some day.

Becoming enthusiastic as the result of the unheralded purchase of two gallons of gasoline and a dozen cakes of soap all in one day, the manager of a large mercantile concern not many hours away delivers this bit of eternal wisdom: "Taking everything into consideration things look better now than they have for some time past." With such a bright outlook, why not be dancing and singing?

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

MY trusty wheelbarrow is long and it's narrow, it's painted a beautiful delicate green; it's strong and it's handy; it's simply a dandy—a better wheelbarrow I never have seen. With joy that's abiding I take my wife riding; she climbs in the barrow, I wheel her around; and motorists give me while joy-riding by me, but little I care for their laughter and sound. My good old wheelbarrow goes straight as an arrow, I push it before me with jubilation; whatever 'twas made for, it's mine—and it's paid for, and so I don't envy the autos I meet. I'd rather go wheeling my barrow and feeling my raiment grow moist with a rich, honest sweat, than ride in a carriage like groom to his marriage, and have the sad knowledge that I was in debt. Of all the world's curses there's nothing that worse is than going in debt for the things we don't need; so, blithe as a sparrow I push my wheelbarrow—keep tab on my motions, get onto my speed!

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Clare Mason

The Suicide Of the Tragedienne | The Herald's Daily Short Story

By Jules LeMaitre.

THE curtain fell in the midst of the third act of "Tredogonde." The tragedienne, Cornelia Tosti had refused to go on, simply because she was tired, so terribly tired that her feet could not carry her, and her voice had become harsh and hoarse—in one word because she had grown 50 years old, and years on the stage count double. And as she now stood in her dressing room, so tired that she even refused to take off her stage costume, and saw the pale, worn-out image of herself in the large mirror, she was in despair and cried until morning, when her chambermaid found her lying across the bed in a death-like stupor, still wearing the merovingian cloak and blonde wig.

When the doctor arrived he told Cornelia, as he had told here a hundred times before, that she must give up the stage, and the only concession he made was to permit her to create one more new part, the heroine in the drama "Melissandra," which her countryman, the famous Eusebio Nasone, had written for her and this time the actress believed what the doctor said.

So it was all over now! Her triumphal tour through the continent, all the charming dreams of power and human hearts—the young enthusiastic admirers in foreign capitals, who had drawn her carriage from the theater to the hotel. And in a few years, perhaps in a few months, the famous Tosti would be forgotten. No, it was impossible. She would rather die. Yes, die as the heroine in a great drama, as wonderful as her own life.

The rehearsal began. The heroine of the drama, a mysterious creature, dangerous to the hearts of all men who came within her reach, poisons herself on the stage after a series of the most extraordinary crimes. This death, the reporters said, was to be the climax of the drama, surpassing even the famous death struggle of Crocotta in "The Sphinx," and of Amato in "Ernani."

A few days before the first performance, when the more artistic world of Florence was gathered at her house, Cornelia took from a secret drawer a strangely shaped bottle out from an immense sapphire, a gift from an Italian rajah. Then she took from the wall of the house a bundle of poisoned arrows and called her old dressing woman Guseppa, who had been with her for more than 30 years.

"Listen, Guseppa," she said solemnly, "you are to soak the points of these arrows in water for three days and then you will pour it into this sapphire bottle and on the evening when I play Melissandra, you are to give it to me."

"All right, Signora," said Guseppa stolidly. Cornelia was truly sublime at the first performance. Her voice seemed to have the freshness of youth. The Florentine audience, who at the start were rather cold and inclined to mock, were swept off their feet by her wonderful acting, and she was applauded as she had never been applauded before.

During the interval between the fourth and fifth acts Cornelia was still in her dressing room. She looked more pale than ever among the masses of roses and said a tender goodbye to all her admirers, who had come to congratulate her. Then the bell rang, and, going out on the balcony overlooking the city, she cried with tears in her eyes, "Farewell forever my dear Florence!"

Then she asked Guseppa for the sapphire bottle. The old woman calmly handed it to her. "Now we are going to die," and Tosti entered the stage.

She did not act; she lived this fifth act, she screamed and howled like a fury who surrounded on all sides, is driven into the arms of death. At this moment, she took the bottle from her bosom.

Perhaps she knew that the poison of the arrow, even if it were really fatal, would only take effect if it penetrated the skin, but what she knew perfectly well was that Guseppa had not obeyed her, but had filled the bottle with water.

A chill, no sooner had it touched her lips than she fell heavily to the floor as if stricken down by lightning; her face turned greenish, convulsions shook her whole body in a way no acting could ever reach and, instead of her last words, only inarticulate sounds passed her lips, and real death came into her glassy, staring eyes. The audience were on their feet at once and made for the exits, while the prima donna was carried into the wings by her fellow actors.

Nobody has doubted that Tosti had really taken poison, not even Guseppa, who threw herself upon the lifeless body of her mistress and cried: "She has poisoned herself! She is dead!" For two weeks Cornelia thought herself between life and death, and for two weeks all the leading newspapers of Europe and America printed bulletins about the great actress. And scientists discovered the name and character of the poison of the arrows and told the reporters how it affected the human body, this awful poison, which Cornelia had used.

Six months later, younger and more beautiful than ever, Cornelia again appeared on the stage of Teatro Municipale, in Florence.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast.

Friday, May 19, 1911.—El Paso and vicinity—Unsettled weather and cooler tonight and Saturday.

New Mexico—Tonight fair, colder and with frost; Saturday fair and cooler.

West Texas—Unsettled weather tonight and Saturday; colder tonight, except in southeast portion; colder Sunday, except in Panhandle.

Local Office U. S. Weather Bureau.
El Paso, Texas, May 19, 1911.—El Paso readings:

	Today	Yesterday
Barometer (sea level).....	29.60	29.55
Dry thermometer.....	64	86
Wet thermometer.....	43	51
Dew point.....	11	59
Direction of wind.....	W.	W.
Velocity of wind.....	25	25
State of weather.....	Clear	Clear
Rainfall last 24 hours.....	0	0
Highest temp. last 24 hours.....	88	88
Lowest temp. last 24 hours.....	63	63

(—3—5 deg. below zero.)

Height of river this morning above fixed zero mark, 15.5 feet.

TWO OF THE PROMINENT MEN OF SANDERSON HERE.

Joe Kerr, just plain Joe, is here from Sanderson, Texas, which is in the general direction of the rising sun. Joe is a private citizen of Sanderson, with no emoluments, perquisites, honors or official titles aside from being mayor of the town. Joe is a prominent figure in that part of the timber trade, political leader and prominent "cit." Oh, yes, Joe is the bean king of the trans-Pecos country. That has nothing to do with the fact that he is a native-born Texan, but to the growing and marketing of that choice bit of table fruit known as the frijole extraordinary.

Mr. B. R. Hudson, also from Sanderson, is a prominent citizen, etc., is also in town.

SOLDIER FALLS IN SALOON, HURTS HEAD AND GETS FINED.

Joe Kerr, a trooper of the fourth cavalry, was fined \$5 in police court Thursday evening on charges of being drunk and disturbing the peace. J. M. Norvell, proprietor of a saloon at the corner of Kansas and Second streets, was called before county judge on a charge of assaulting him.

McGuire, who came up from Van Horn yesterday, is said to have fallen in the saloon, striking his head. He was removed to the police station, where he received medical treatment and was later locked up.

SETS OF "WAR EXTRAS" READY FOR MAILING.

A few sets of the extras issued by The Herald Tuesday and Wednesday, May 9 and 10, during the battle of Juarez, have been wrapped up ready for mailing. They make very interesting souvenirs to keep or to send back east. 50 cents a set.

Graduation Gowns Now a Live Issue and Sentiment Grows For Simplicity

In New York the Girls Make Their Own Dresses for \$1, But in Many Places Expensiveness Is Sought.

THE movement for greater simplicity in graduation exercises, especially in public schools, is beginning to bear fruit. Elaborate commencement gowns, flowers, carriage, and other extravagances are now frowned upon by the boards of education in many towns, as well as by faculties of colleges. In one graduating class in a New York city high school, each of the girls will wear a dress made by herself, as a part of her instruction in sewing. More than this, the cost of each dress has been limited to \$1 by a special agreement of the class members. The graduation dresses are of simple cotton materials of various designs and textures. They are trimmed with a little hand embroidery, some fine tucking and gathering, showing the skillful machine work done in the school, or some other equally simple decoration. The success of these dollar commencement gowns will doubtless have a very strong influence upon the future commencement in this school.

Encouraged to Make Own Dresses. In Philadelphia, girls have been encouraged for several years to make their own commencement dresses, although no limit of cost has ever been set. At one of the class day exercises this year, each girl wore a pretty lingerie dress made by herself. In Chicago one girls' graduating class has limited the cost of their commencement frocks to \$5 each.

The board of education in Washington has been especially interested in securing simplicity in connection with all conditions attending the public school commencements. The graduating girls will each have two simple frocks, most of them made by themselves. For graduation, the dresses will be of some light material, made simply made. For the class day reception, the girls will have gowns in colors, but of equally simple and inexpensive design. No flowers will be permitted and few, if any, will have carriages.

High Schools' High Dresses. In striking contrast to these sensible measures, are the preparations for commencement in the high schools of some of the smaller cities. One academy county seat in a central state has a high school with a graduating class of less than 50, but for these young people the commencement is treated as a social occasion. No less than six elaborate gowns are required by a girl in this class to enable her satisfactorily to meet her commencement obligations. The graduation dress, a creation of white silk or satin and costly lace, is quite elaborate enough for a wedding gown, except that it lacks a train. Last year, even that adjunct was furnished one of the graduates to add to her dignity as she read her final essay.

For two weeks Cornelia thought herself between life and death, and for two weeks all the leading newspapers of Europe and America printed bulletins about the great actress. And scientists discovered the name and character of the poison of the arrows and told the reporters how it affected the human body, this awful poison, which Cornelia had used. Six months later, younger and more beautiful than ever, Cornelia again appeared on the stage of Teatro Municipale, in Florence.

Many families represented among these graduates are severely taxed by the commencement expenses of a daughter in the public schools, where her education has been practically free. The fact that in many cities it has been noticed that some of the best students in the class drop out in senior year because they cannot afford to graduate is responsible for the crusade in favor of commencement simplicity, which this year is stronger than ever before.

Where commencement exercises are held in the day time instead of at night, there is usually less tendency to extravagance. For that reason a large number of cities which formerly graduated their public school classes at night, this year are holding their commencements in the day with much simpler accompaniments.

Simplicity is Urged. Simplicity in commencement clothes is not, however, being confined to the public schools. One of the largest and most exclusive of "girls' finishing schools" in the vicinity of New York, this year issued orders that the graduates may have but one new dress for commencement. This one is to be a simple lingerie frock, which could be worn for graduation and also for the other commencement festivities. Most of the students of this school are millionaires' daughters, who have no reason to consider expense. The faculty issued this rule because they have decided that an elaborate wardrobe distracted the minds of the girls from their studies just at a critical time, and it will be rigidly enforced. On account of the high standing of this school among the educational institutions of the country its action will have a salutary influence over other schools in which pupils cannot afford extravagance.

The colleges and private schools began holding elaborate commencement exercises and the public schools adopted them by degrees, increasing their elaboration as they added to the school curriculum. Many public high schools now provide a higher course of study than did the small colleges a few years ago, and the longer the course of study the more important became the commencement. In most colleges the cap and gown obtain in favor of graduation. In some respects this is an advantage, as it is simple and dignified in appearance and, by its uniformity, heightens the effect of the graduation exercises. From an economic standpoint it is also desirable. The classes, by ordering in quantity, obtain the lowest prices possible for each graduate, and it obviates the necessity of a graduation dress. Caps and gowns may be purchased by the students from \$15 to \$50 apiece.

In the largest colleges they are usually purchased some time during the senior year, and are frequently worn several months before the commencement. In many schools and smaller colleges, the caps and gowns are rented for the commencement exercises, and customers are doing a rapidly increasing business in this respect. The cap and gown have lately become very popular with small high schools, even though the college graduates resent its being used by these lower institutions.

Dress Suits for Boys. Many high schools in different cities are wrestling with the problem of dress suits for the boys of the graduating class. Certainly the elaborate graduation toffets of the girls call for corresponding formality for the boys, although the majority of students in the

Abe Martin

By Frederic J. Haskin



"Don't eat when you're tired" may be good advice but as usual mother would get th' hot end o' it. Just when ever'thing is runnin' along smooth an' nice th' storage houses dump a lot o' Kieffer pears on th' market.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL TO BE CELEBRATED

Important Questions Are to Come Before Big Church Bodies.

Louisville, Ky., May 19.—With an extensive program arranged for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the church, and confronted with some of the most important questions which have ever demanded its attention, the 51st general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States (southern) convened here Thursday. Delegates, both lay and ministerial, from every section of the south are present.

The assembly was opened at 11 o'clock a. m. in the Second Presbyterian church, with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Jonathan W. Bachman, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Three sessions are held daily, the assembly extending through the following eight days.

Fifty years ago the civil war brought about a division of the Presbyterian church into two branches, one now known as the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, and the other as the Presbyterian church in the United States. It is the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the southern church, which now forms a feature of the United States. The general assembly this year. On the first evening Rev. Henry Alexander White, D. D., LL. D., of Columbia, S. C., delivered an address on "The Origin of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," in which he discussed the causes which compelled the organization of the southern church, the discouragements under which the church began to live and the heritage of her membership from the Scotch-Irish, the Huguenots and the English.

This morning, Rev. Theron H. Rice, D. D., of Richmond, Va., delivered an address on "The History and Progress of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," his ministers and teachers, her missionary heroes and her triumphs, and her achievements in scholarship, education and benevolence. Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., was the speaker on "The Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," in which he will discuss the distinctive work of the church and the equipment needed in the way of men, money and spiritual power.

Probably the most important question before the assembly will be that of the so-called "elect infant" clause amendment to the Westminster confession.

The North Alabama case. In all likelihood an effort will be made to bring the so-called "North Alabama case" before the general assembly again. The North Alabama Presbytery, October 24, 1908, passed a resolution endorsing a proposed amendment to the constitution of the state of Alabama, providing for prohibition in that state. A complaint was made against the resolution on the ground that it violated a section of the organic law of the church which prohibits the interference of the church with the affairs of state.

Another question of general interest which will engage the attention of the assembly will be the question of marriage and divorce. Two reports on this subject were presented to the last assembly, but were recommended for a report this year.

Rev. Russell Crell, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, of Richmond, Va., has been elected moderator for the ensuing year by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States (Southern). His principal opponent was James B. French, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Fort Worth, Texas.

THE CORRESPONDENTS TO DINE TONIGHT

Visiting newspapermen, a full dozen of them, will be dined tonight at 8 o'clock in Hotel Shand by the El Paso chamber of commerce. There will be many lively members of the business men's organization, and a sprinkling of El Paso reporters and editors to add a touch of local color. Big colings are promised, and sure to come.

An armistice on all news becomes effective at 7 o'clock, and after that hour correspondents will be at liberty. All members of the chamber of commerce who have not been called upon by the committee in charge of the dinner, and who wish to attend, are requested to notify chairman Burt Ordorff or secretary Kline at the Sheldon or the chamber of commerce.

PLEADS GUILTY TO KIDNAPING CHARGE

Albuquerque, N. M., May 19.—In the district court at Las Vegas, Will Rogers has pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnaping Waldo Rogers, the three-year-old grandson of Judge Henry L. Waldo, the millionaire general solicitor of the Santa Fe railroad. Joe Higgins, an ex-convict and alleged accomplice of Rogers in the kidnaping, pleaded not guilty.

Will Rogers, who is 22 years old, is the uncle of the stolen child. The ransom money was recovered intact in the chimney of young Rogers's home.

אריסטו אין קינסטלער



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to give a musical sermon in connection with a concert of national Zionist historical songs, also selections in Hebrew English and Yiddish.

FOUR ARRESTED ON SMUGGLING CHARGE

Four Mexicans, supposed to be inspectors, were arrested near Clint, Texas, Friday morning on a charge of smuggling horses and saddles into the United States from Mexico, and having the smuggled property in their possession. They were Pedro Granado, Leon Granado, Pedro Ruiz and Senobla Pena. The men were taken before the United States commissioner George R. Oliver and their bond fixed at \$200 each. Senobla Pena furnished the required amount and was released. Pena will be given a preliminary hearing Saturday morning at 9:30, and the other three men will be given a hearing at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.